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An Examination of Specialized Training Grants Funded by the Alaska Criminal Justice Planning Agency 1973 through 1975

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Summary

Prior to the establishment of the Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska, no program has attempted to train and educate Alaska justice practitioners on a continuing basis and at all agency levels. The Alaska Criminal Justice Planning Agency, through the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice, has attempted to deal with this training problem on an interim basis through the Specialized Training Grant program, which enables "state and local police officers, correctional officers, prosecutors, public defenders, and court personnel [to obtain] specialized training sponsored by other agencies and institutions," often involving travel out-of-state for programs largely unavailable in Alaska. This study examines individualized grants funded for the years 1973–1975 as a means of measuring the effectiveness of the Specialized Training Grant program as an approach to the continuing professionalization of Alaska's criminal justice personnel.

AN EXAMINATION OF
SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS
FUNDED BY THE
ALASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY
1973 through 1975



THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

University of Alaska, Anchorage
Anchorage, Alaska

AN EXAMINATION OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS
FUNDED BY THE
ALASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY
1973 through 1975

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1
PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.	3
DATA.	4
SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION-1973.	6
SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION-1974.	10
SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION-1975.	14
THREE YEAR COMPARISON.	18
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	21
APPENDIX (LIST OF TABLES).	28

INTRODUCTION

Alaskans are constantly reminded of the high cost of travel and difficulties in communication related to the State's vast geographic area, its relative remoteness from the contiguous 48 states, and its small disconnected centers of population. Criminal Justice system agencies must consider these problems when establishing policies and procedures for the performance of necessary services to Alaska's citizens.

In order to keep criminal justice practitioners abreast of current developments in legislation, research, standards and methodologies affecting long range planning and day to day operations of the justice system's agencies, it is necessary for system personnel to have access to pre-service and in-service training and education opportunities. The need for a continuing professional development program is essential to the delivery of high quality professional services. The small town police officer, the urban center district attorney, the clerk of the court, the institutional correctional officer and the bush magistrate, to name a few, all share the common need for continuing training and education. No single program yet has met the needs of all of these practitioners statewide. Although the recently established Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska is responding to this problem through the development of academic and continuing professional development curricula and delivery mechanisms, no other program within the State has attempted to train and educate justice prac-

titioners of the several agencies on a continuing basis and at all agency levels.

The Criminal Justice Planning Agency, through the Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice, has attempted to deal with this training problem on an interim basis until more suitable resources could be developed. Under the category of "Manpower Development" and within the program "Criminal Justice Training" the CJPJ has established each year, for the past several years, a Specialized Training Grant program. This program enables "...state and local police officers, correctional officers, prosecutors, public defenders and court personnel (to obtain) specialized training sponsored by other agencies and institutions..." Many participants must travel outside of the State to attend programs largely unavailable within Alaska. The grant program was apparently developed to insure that participation in the training programs by the State practitioners would be encouraged, and to assist agencies, whose budgets often did not permit expensive yet essential travel to distant training programs, by financing the greater share of costs.

According to the CJPJ training fund grant for 1975, "...a balance will be achieved by earmarking a reasonable ratio of available funds to each of the components of legal, police, and corrections. As a general rule, not more than \$500 will be authorized in travel and per diem per person per training session. These statements roughly outline the framework for the purpose, intent and method of the Specialized Training Grant program.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Because of the rather unique nature of this program, which has impact on the personnel of virtually every agency in the State's criminal justice system, an examination of the records of past participants may be valuable in assessing future training/education interests and may be potentially useful for programming and funding purposes. The intent of this study then, is to examine how the grant money has been utilized, what personnel have received grants, where training has taken place, which training programs have attracted Alaskan practitioners, how many practitioners have been reached via this program, and what was the quality of the program and its relevance to the criminal justice practitioners' work. Additional concerns include whether the specialized training grants are worthwhile in acquiring a fair return in terms of professional development for dollars expended, and whether there are meaningful differences in in-state vs. out-of-state training cost/benefit ratios. An examination of the individualized grants funded for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 should provide a reasonable profile of the effectiveness of this program as one approach to the continuing professionalization of Alaska's criminal justice personnel.

DATA

Information was sought from the CJPA office's participant files in late May 1976. Data was gathered from copies made of approval/claim forms and student evaluation of training forms completed by each individual participant taking part in the program in 1973, 1974 and 1975. This mass of material was reduced to tabular form for ease of analysis. The individualized data tabulate to indicate the number of grants per year, the agencies, the topics of the training courses, the training organizations, where and when the training took place, the funding costs for each participant and a rating of the training programs from excellent to poor based on the participant's evaluation.

The individualized information was then consolidated into total utilization figures for each year under the same category headings except that involvement by each agency, participation by topic and sponsoring training organizations were broken out for more meaningful scrutiny.

From the utilization tables a breakdown and comparison of participation by system component and a comparison of in-state, out-of-state and total program participation levels for each of the three years was facilitated.

The tabular data thus provides the opportunity to compare not only levels of individual and financial involvement for each year but also the involvement of the police, legal and correctional components for each year and all three years. A comparison of

in-state and out-of-state programming is also made possible through design of these tables.

Because records were sometime incomplete, figures for any given year cannot be considered exact, but generally will closely reflect participation levels in manpower and money invested in specialized training for each of the three years. Expenditures reflect per diem and travel costs from federal funds and matching agency contributions, but do not include program enrollment costs which have been borne by the employee's sponsoring criminal justice agency. Neither do the expenditures represent costs associated with individuals' salaries, fringe benefits, time away from the job (which may have required overtime compensation to other employees or temporary loss of services) and similar matters related to the employee participating in a training program.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION - 1973

Table 1 provides identification of each participant utilizing the grant fund for 1973 and program information for which each grant was provided. Of the 67 grants issued for specialized training in 1973, 143 individuals participated at a cost of \$36,764.38. Of these individuals, 107 took part in training programs provided within Alaska at a cost of approximately \$15,000, and 36 practitioners travelled outside the State for programs costing nearly \$22,000. Costs for in-state participants averaged \$140.00 compared to an average of \$606.00 per outside training program participant (see Table 4).

Police, legal and correctional personnel participating in the 1973 grant program totaled 132 of the 143 participants for the year (Table 7). Of these the majority of police (64) and correctional (26) personnel took part in attendance at training programs offered within the state while legal personnel were slightly more evenly divided between in-state (9) and out-of-state (12) attendance. Of special interest from the 1973 figures is the fact that 41% of the expenditures for the year was directed to the 75% of all participants who took part in training within the State. Conversely, it required nearly 60% of the year's training money to send 25% of the participants outside of the State for various programs.

Training topics drawing the greatest interest (Table 4) of criminal justice practitioners in 1973 were concerned with grant

management, law enforcement management and narcotic training. Concurrently, the Civil Service Commission, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency and the Anchorage Community College provided training to the largest of people dealing with these topics.

More specifically, four programs offered within the state drew the majority of in-state participants. The Drug Enforcement Administration offered training in which 21 criminal justice system employees participated, the U.S. Civil Service Commission attracted 34 personnel to a program entitled "Network Techniques for Program Management", Anchorage Community College brought employees together for a seminar in "Communication in Law Enforcement Management", and CJPA sponsored a program attracting 20 participants to instruction in grant management. The remaining practitioners attending training in Alaska via CJPA funding of a singular interest nature. Of the 36 Alaskans attending "side" programs, 15 were attorneys who attended various legal conferences and seminars dealing with such topics as trial and indigent defense, and juvenile justice. The remainder of the participants attended programs of individual interest ranging from FBI schools and arson and explosives programs to police intelligence and jail operations training.

Table 8 figures indicate that 53% of the 1973 expenditures were utilized by police agency personnel who comprised 56% of total participants in all training programs. 22% of the year's expenditures were utilized by legal personnel. While corrections

provided 31 of the personnel receiving grants, the percentage of overall expenditures employed by these personnel (12%) was nearly the same as that for "other" agency personnel (13%) who sent only 11 people to various programs.

"Other" agency representatives include personnel from divisions or departments that are not directly involved in criminal justice system functions but may have peripheral interests or responsibilities with justice agencies. Examples within this category included personnel from the University of Alaska, the Division of Personnel, the State E.E.O. Office, the Budget and Management Division, auditors from Legislative Audit, budget and personnel analysts from the Departments of Administration and Personnel, supply and administrative officers from various departments other than criminal justice agencies, and representatives of the Alaska Transportation Commission, Human Rights Commission and the Department of Public Works.

The participatory data is not intended to separate grants awarded to the major agency categories for purposes of drawing conclusions that law enforcement personnel utilized more or less funding than did corrections or legal personnel. Costs of training in the various major component categories vary when consideration is given to the length of various training programs, the distance of the program from the employee's work station, and the comparative needs for training programs among the major components. An examination of funded levels of participation is useful only in establishing a factual picture of where the funds were allocated.

This study does not address the reason for differences that may or may not exist, or what guidelines, if any, may have been used to determine the allocation of the resources. Therefore, the data is helpful in indicating where the funds were expended but not why.

Of the 69 grants funded in 1973, 41 were evaluated as above average or excellent, 14 were rated average and 8 received poor ratings. No evaluations were submitted for four of the training programs. (Note: Several evaluation comments have been selected as examples to indicate the range of ratings from poor to excellent and the reasoning for the evaluation for each of the three one grant programs. See Table 10.)

The level of involvement for both personnel and funding was greatest in 1973 in that the largest number of criminal justice personnel participated (143), the largest expenditures were made (\$37,000), and the greatest participation in training programs took place within the State (75% of total participation).

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION - 1974

In 1974 the CJPA funded 54 grants which provided individualized training for 61 criminal justice practitioners at a total funded level of \$36,133.75. (Table 2) Almost \$32,000 of the total expended was directed to 46 personnel enrolled in programs outside of the State. Fifteen personnel were enabled to seek training within the State at a funded level of just over \$4,000. The average cost per participant in the State was \$276.00 while out-of-state costs averaged \$696.00 (Table 5). Only two individuals who received grants were from "other" agencies outside of the police, legal or corrections components. The Division of Motor Vehicles sent one of these individuals to an auto theft investigation school and the other, from the Alaska Transportation Commission, attended a program entitled "Administrative Law, Session II", at the National College of the State Judiciary, Reno.

The pattern of geographical participation established in 1973 was reversed in 1974 i.e.: 75% of all criminal justice practitioners attended specialized training programs out-of-state while 25% remained in Alaska for training. This reversal brought costs up while local participation went down. 88% of the expended funds went to out-of-state program participants who comprised 75% of all participants taking part in the program, while 12% of the funds paid for 25% of the participants who attended training in-state. (Table 7).

Criminal identification, legal defense, juvenile justice, and

criminal investigation were the topics drawing the greatest interest of Alaskan practitioners to training programs in 1974. There were no easily identifiable agencies drawing large numbers of personnel to training sessions as in 1973 but several organizations offered courses of a similar nature in a given topic area. The FBI, Alaska Peace Officers Association, Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Child Advocacy, Practicing Law Institute, Lawyers of America, National Legal Defenders Association and International Bomb Technician Association were typical training providers who attracted three or more Alaskans to their programs. Twenty-five additional training organizations each provided programs for one or two Alaskan personnel (Table 5).

Of the preceding identified training sponsors, the Drug Enforcement Administration provided training to two Alaskans, the Office of Child Advocacy attracted four personnel to a seminar "The Child and the Law", the FBI (in conjunction with the Public Safety Academy) trained three practitioners at a seminar for instructors, a criminal intelligence seminar sponsored by the Peace Officers Association attracted four personnel, and the Alaska Association of Realtors attracted two Trooper personnel to a program in real estate fraud. These five entities drew all the 15 justice personnel who participated in training programs funded by CIPA grants within the State in 1974. Although there was one training "provider" within the State in 1974 than in 1973, there was significantly less participation. In 1973 in-state programs attracted 107 practitioners while 1974 programs attracted only

under the specialized training grant program.

The police agencies maintained approximately the same level of involvement and funding in 1974 as they had in 1973 (Table 8). 55% of the year's expenditures paid for the 56% of all participants, who were from police agencies, to attend training programs. Legal practitioners utilized 24% of the funds, corrections used 17%, and other agency personnel required 4% of the total expenditures. Again, the data indicates the utilization of funds among the agency categories but cannot be used to explain the rationale for the differences. Therefore, no conclusions should be drawn on the value of grant disbursement differentials.

Although correctional personnel utilized 17% of the funds for the year, only 13% of the participants attending specialized training programs were from corrections. For comparison, 1973 saw correctional personnel employ 12% of the funds for the year and this resulted in their representing 31% of all participants in specialized training. This difference is explained by examining Table 7. Twenty-six correctional personnel participated in training programs within Alaska in 1973 at an average cost of only \$99 per person while the five who went out of state that year were funded at an average of \$401.00. In 1974 no correctional personnel took part in training in-state, but eight traveled outside of Alaska at an average cost of \$774 per participant. It is obvious that fewer personnel can participate and do so at a much higher cost in out-of-state programs than would be the case if training were available within the State.

Forty of the 61 criminal justice practitioners evaluated their training involvement at above average to excellent in quality. Average ratings were given to ten programs; 3 rated poor evaluation and 8 programs received no evaluation. (See Table 10 for sample comments).

Total grants dropped from 67 in 1973 to 54 in 1974, participation dropped from 143 to 61, but expenditures dropped only slightly from \$37,000 to \$36,000. A major change took place from the previous year in that 88% of the funds for 1974 were utilized to fund 75% of all participants to outside of the state programs, a reverse of the previous year funding pattern.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANT UTILIZATION - 1975

Table 3 lists the 43 participants receiving specialized training grants for the 1975 program. The 40 grants, which required funding at \$27,774.31, represent a much lower level of funding and personnel participation than the previous two years of the study. The most dramatic difference, however, in 1975 participation data, occurs in in-state vs. out-of-state funding and levels of involvement. Only one criminal justice practitioner was funded to attend a program provided within the State. This single program was funded at \$347, which permitted the Hoonah Chief of Police to attend a Crisis Intervention Workshop, sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska. On the other side, 42 participants were funded at a total cost of \$27,426.91 (or 99% of the total expenditures) to attend programs out-of-state. The average cost for these participants was \$653 or almost double the cost per participant of the in-state trainee (Table 6).

The average cost per participant varied only slightly between trainees sent out-of-state from police agencies (\$608) and the Division of Corrections (\$619) but differed greatly from the average cost of legal practitioner training (\$846). These costs reflect actual average expenditures in 1974 for police, corrections and legal agencies. The comparison is useful in comparing the costs of enabling representative practitioners to take part in individualized programs. It should be remembered, however, that some types of training may be inherently more expensive per unit than are

others. Time, distance and comparative agency needs for training must also be considered.

It should be noted here that the average cost figure for all agencies sending personnel to out-of-state training programs for each of the 3 years was much higher than the costs for in-state training. Conversely, and more importantly, the average cost figures for in-state participation is significantly lower than for out-of-state training programs.

The topic of greatest interest for training in 1975 was in the area of civil rights, ie; EEO compliance. Juvenile justice, legal defense, and motor vehicle programs drew small groups of interested Alaskan practitioners. However, as in 1974, no single training program attracted relatively large numbers of practitioners as was the case in 1973. LEAA, in joint sponsorship with the International Association of Human Rights Agencies, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and the National Council of Juvenile Judges attracted 13 of the 43 participants. The remaining 30 practitioners attended a variety of training programs singly or in pairs to learn more of subjects ranging from privacy and arson to consumer protection and explosives (Table 6).

The level of funding and level of personnel involved in training programs from police agencies dropped slightly from the previous years' 47% of the total expenditures. Legal practitioners' funding involved increases from 22% of the total spent for specialized training in 1973, and 24% of the 1974 expenditures to 27% of the 1975 money. Correctional personnel were funded at approximately

the same level as the previous year at 16% of the total expenditures (Table 3).

The evaluation of training programs attended by criminal justice practitioners during the 1975 grant year were incomplete in that 24 participants submitted no evaluation comments. Of those that were available, 5 programs were rated as excellent, 3 above average and 6 programs received average ratings. (Sample comments Table 10).

As stated previously, the 1975 grant year was significantly different in level of funding, level of participation by practitioners, and in training funded for in-state programs. Funding was eight to nine thousand dollars less than in 1973 and 1974. There were 100 fewer participants in 1975 than in 1973 and 18 less than in 1974. Only one individual received funding for an in-state training program in 1975 compared to 25% (15) of the participants in 1974 and 75% (107) of the 1973 participants.

Of course, one important consideration for the decrease in expenditures and numbers of justice practitioners utilizing specialized training grant funds in 1975 may be related to increased program opportunities and agency funding capabilities which provided training without the need for previous levels of CJPA funding. The Public Safety Academy certainly had expanded its programming during this period. Also, with the Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska coming into existence, additional programs were made available. The Center provided training in such topics as Law and Psychiatry for lawyers and doctors, Homicide Investigation for

police, district attorneys and medical personnel, Crisis Intervention for police, probation and social service personnel, Sentencing Alternatives for all criminal justice practitioners and the general public, and Law and the Judicial System for social workers. As these program offerings are increased with possibly different methods of funding, it may be that CJPA specialized training grants will address a much more specialized and specific type of training at even lower funding levels.

THREE YEAR COMPARISON

Over the three year period of the study a total of \$100,672.44 was expended on specialized training for individuals and small groups of Alaskan criminal justice practitioners. The comparative figures (Table 9) indicate that costs for total program participation escalated from a low average of \$257 per individual in 1973, to \$592 in 1974 and finally to \$646 in 1975. At the same time the numbers of those able to successfully obtain a share of the training funds declined from a high of 143 individuals in 1973 to 43 in 1975. The table indicates that overall participation in out-of-state and within-state training programs totaled almost the same number of personnel i.e.: 123 in-state, 124 out-of-state, for the 3 year period. However, as pointed out earlier, the in-state training participation was greatest in 1973 (107 individuals) and declined dramatically to one individual in 1975. While the average costs of "outside" training were consistently higher, the in-state specialized training costs based on the use of these grants was consistently and significantly lower.

One may conclude from these comparative figures that out-of-state training costs totaled 4 times the amount required to train the same number of practitioners within-the-state. Of course, numbers of personnel and the amount of money required to permit individualized training to occur are not the only factors to be considered in making these comparisons.

A substantial justification for out-of-state participation in individualized training can be made, as noted by the Criminal Justice Planning Agency in its grant requests, by pointing to the fact that many of these programs have been unavailable within the State and yet are worthwhile (some are essential) to continuing professional development of criminal justice practitioners. Examples of such outside programs include the national level district attorney and public defender conferences, the annual meetings of the American Correctional Congress, the national conferences on juvenile justice, and a few specialized law enforcement programs available only at regional schools.

An average of \$33,447.48 was expended each year for training an average of 82 participants. The average cost for each participant over the 3 year period was \$408 per person per training session. However, these averages are useful only in terms of their potential use for planning for a future period on an overall system basis. They are not helpful in planning fund allocations toward a given agency or training effort.

Certain difficulties are inherent in the subjective classification of the evaluation remarks of the participants. The non-receipt, or non-availability, of 24 of 43 program participant evaluations for 1975, by example, reduces even a relatively subjective effort to questionable usefulness. It is not possible to compare the evaluation of in-state vs. out-of-state programs in any meaningful or dependable manner. A much more extensive and systematic effort should be made to establish a reliably sound and valid eval

evaluation format that would enable useful comparisons to be made. It may be quite helpful to know whether programs presented in-state were seen as more valuable than those "outside" and why, what subject matter was the most beneficial in terms of the relationship to actual job performance, and whether individual programs would be worthy of continued participation from Alaskan practitioners on a larger scale.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It would seem that if effective utilization of the specialized training grant program is to continue, certain essential decisions must be made. These decisions must relate to overall training issues identified by the examination of the data from this study. If a basic commitment to encouraging criminal justice agencies to follow a specific and well planned outline of personnel development is not required then the grant funds may become a "give-away" program which attempts to accomplish little.

Based on the comments and evaluative remarks submitted by the recipients of the grant money over the three year period, there is no question that the program is worthwhile and should continue. The participants' evaluations generally indicate that involvement in this program provides a valuable resource in the professional associations that are facilitated through interaction with other justice practitioners statewide and/or nationwide. This is repeatedly commented upon as being a positive benefit in addition to the specific purpose of the training for which the grant was intended. However, it may be argued that professional contacts can be facilitated independently from training programs and at lesser costs. Further, there may be distinct advantages in drawing nationally known and respected leaders in the criminal justice field to Alaska, to share knowledge with a much wider localized practitioner audience.

To be of the greatest benefit, training should relate to agency manpower development needs, hence agency needs assessment is critical to the design and/or selection and delivery of training programs. The Criminal Justice Center is attempting to gather information which will identify academic and continuing professional development needs of the several agencies statewide. A manpower research project being conducted by Dr. John Angell, Director of the academic component of the Center, indicates that of all criminal justice employees statewide (including professional, support and clerical) approximately 48% are involved in police agencies, 30% are law related personnel, and 23% are employed in the correctional field (Table 11).

Specialized training grants have been utilized on a slightly different percentage basis than is apparent from the distribution of criminal justice employees. Police personnel, who comprise 48% of all criminal justice system employees, have consumed an average of 55% of the funds facilitated by the training grant program over the 3 year period studied. Law related personnel, 30% of all systems employees, utilized 19% of specialized training funds and corrections, 22% of all system personnel, employed 19% of total funds.

Clearly, as these figures indicate, total expenditures have not been proportionate to the numbers of employees in the three major components of the criminal justice system. If an objective, as stated in the CJPA training fund grant for 1975 is that "...a balance will be achieved by ear-marking a reasonable ratio of available funds to each of the components of legal, police, and

corrections..." then this objective has not facilitated equal total expenditures. It may be questioned whether, in fact, it is important that equitable distribution of funds be mandated. Numbers of personnel within a component would not necessarily translate to the need for training. It is in examining the level of competency, past experience, professional preparation, and personnel performance standards that training needs can more easily and more meaningfully be defined. Need assessment would therefore appear to be more critical than the identification of the numbers of employees. Never-the-less, totally disproportionate funding among the components might require extensive justification. To be most effective the funds should reach those personnel with the greatest needs, therefore criteria, including the purpose of a training grant request in relationship to the employees' job function, would appear to be appropriate.

The greater percentages of employees, (69% of police employees and 73% of correctional staff, Table 11) are classified as professional practitioners while 55% of law related employees are clerical staff. Implications for training are thus clarified somewhat in that the effort should be continued to provide training for professional police and correction staff but clerical staff development must be provided to substantial numbers of legal agency employees.

In another related research project, being conducted by Peter Ring, Director of Research at the Center, preliminary data gathered from a statewide survey of criminal justice agencies identifies priorities for continuing professional development subjects as indi-

cated by the various agencies. By far the chief priority for continuing professional development requested by the agencies was for training in the area of management and supervision. Investigation, community relations and criminal and substantive law were listed as second level priority topics of equal importance. The next priority level receiving equal requests were for training in English communication, criminal procedure, crime and alcohol, juvenile procedures, Native Alaska and narcotic and dangerous drugs topics. Courtroom procedures, family disturbances, correctional practices and the judicial system were topics receiving the fourth level of priority requests. Many additional topics were identified as singular requests for training. It is possible that the personal biases of the questionnaire respondents are reflected in these priorities. However, a sufficient cross-sampling of agencies reflected similar responses so that individual biases, if evident, at least reflect similarities of opinion.

The identification of training priorities requested by the agencies is of great importance to this study in that legitimate comparisons can be made between training priorities requested and training received by practitioners through the specialized training grants over the past three years (see Table 12). It is apparent that although management and supervisory training has been identified as the top priority for training, only in 1973 did significant numbers of criminal justice personnel take part in such training via the grant program. Programs in civil rights, criminal identification, trainer instruction, arson, explosives, motor vehicle, consumer

protection and security and privacy training were participated in throughout the three year period by practitioners yet none of these topics were identified in the four levels of priorities identified as topics requested. It could be argued that since training had been received in these topics that they are no longer considered priorities. There is the possibility, however, that participation in these programs was more a matter of opportunity than need. No conclusions are possible from this data.

Also worthy of note is that of the four levels of priorities identified as topics requested for training through the survey, several topics were not pursued in actual training received by grant participants. These topics included community relations, English communications, crime and alcohol, Native Alaska, courtroom procedures, family disturbances and an understanding of the judicial system.

Although these topical comparisons cannot be precise at this point it is never-the-less beneficial to examine general areas of topical training interests and levels of involvement in actual training received.

There would appear to be great advantages in developing training programs within the State that could be accessible to a much wider practitioner audience at a much lower cost than is possible by funding personnel to participate in programs offered elsewhere. Of course, there will always be the need to send selected personnel to selected programs of national scope outside of the State. National level conferences are unlikely to be offered in Alaska and it may

be essential that agency representatives attend these sessions. However, a strong effort should be made to bring training programs to the practitioner. Localized programs can provide the opportunity for a greater number of personnel to participate, it can localize problems and procedures and it can facilitate communications among Alaskan criminal justice system practitioners. The costs of such efforts would appear to be justified if manpower resources and continuing professional development are essential to providing high quality professional services to the citizens of Alaska.

In a review of the course titles of programs in which Alaskan personnel participated outside, it is apparent that many of the programs offered over the three year period could be presented within the State. Whether these topics might require "custom design" or whether training "packages" already in existence elsewhere might be brought to the practitioner is not a major issue. The important concern is that programs are offered on an ever-expanding basis to increasing numbers of criminal justice practitioners within the State and directed toward all practitioner levels from line staff to executive management. Priorities and guidelines should be developed to insure the "best" use of funds. An evaluation system designed to ascertain the impact of individual programs and their value toward improving the justice system in Alaska is essential.

On an individual basis, program participation might be facilitated for each employee when an accurate profile of his experience, education, training and job function is delineated. Questions

worthy of concern to an applicant for training funds might be concerned with how the training will relate to the job function, to the continuing professional development of the employee, the value of the training to the employee's agency, and finally its value to the public being served by the employee.

It would seem then that the Criminal Justice Planning agency has provided a valuable program where little other resources had existed. It will probably be necessary to continue the specialized training grant program until and unless the individual agencies and training facilities are able to develop sufficient resources of their own. CJPA is in an excellent position through its planning process to encourage the development of strong training programs within the State and to encourage practitioners to participate fully in them as they are developed. This should be done based on the assessed and expressed training needs of agency personnel as justified by the agency in an over-all continuing professional development plan. At the present time, the Criminal Justice Center, the Police Standards Council and the Alaska Public Safety Academy should work cooperatively with CJPA in the development of programs. The criminal justice system must be flexible and responsive in order to insure that duplication is eliminated and that a continuum of professional development training and academic programs are available to all criminal justice system practitioners across the State. Alaska can afford the best in criminal justice professional services and should actively pursue this goal through continuing professional development opportunities provided to all justice personnel.

APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLES</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	1973 Individualized Data.	29
2	1974 Individualized Data.	32
3	1975 Individualized Data.	34
4	Utilization for 1973.	36
5	Utilization for 1974.	37
6	Utilization for 1975.	38
7	Comparison by System Component, 1973-1975. . .	39
8	Percentage Participation & Expenditure by Agency, 1973-1975.	40
9	Three Year Comparison.	41
10	Comments, 1973-1975.	42
11	Manpower/Funding Comparisons, 1973-1975. . .	43
12	Comparison of Training Request Priorities with Training Participation.	44

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

Table 1

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1973

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Value Award	Change	Room	Comments
Chief	Kodk PD	Retraining Session	FBI Natl Acad Assoc	Billings,MT	7/15-18/73						(did not attend)
Records & ID Supvrs	Pub Saf	Ann Intl Assoc ID Conference	Intl Ident Assoc	Jackson,WY	7/29-8/2,73	854.00			x		
Asst A G	Dept Law	Annual Meeting	Natl Assoc A G's	St Louis,MO	6/10-13/73						(did not attend)
Lieutenant	Fbks PD	In-Service Training Session	FBI Natl Acad Assoc	Billings,MT	7/15-18/73	491.56			x		
Chief	Sitka PD	"	"	"	"	308.00			x		
Exec Director	Parole Bd	103rd Annual Congress	Amer Correct Assoc	Seattle,WA	8/12-17/73						
Chairman	"	"	"	"	"	661.22		x			
Ad Jst Budgt Anlst	Budg & Mngt	Seminar Eval St Crim Just Prog	Council of St Govmnts	Indnapol,IN	8/26-30/73	733.46		x			#1
Dist Attny	Dept Law	Natl District Attny Confer		Aspen,CO	8/5-12/73	761.65	x				
Attorney	Pub Def	Pub Defender Conference	Natl Coll Cr Def Lwyr & Pub Defenders	Houston,TX	7/29-8/19,73						(pd for by trng agency)
"	"	"	"	"	"						
Patrolman	Kodk PD	Law Enforc Drug Trng School	Drug Enforc Admin	Anchor,AK	7/23-8/3,73	77.27	x				
Chief	N Polc PD	"	"	"	"	87.27	x				
Lieutenant	Sword PD	"	"	"	"	35.00	x				
Captain	Ptcrsbg PD	"	"	"	"	190.54					
Lieutenant	Crdovala PD	"	"	"	"	40.00					
Investigator	CIB/AST	Death Investigation Seminar	?	Kan Cty,MO	9/18-24/73	710.00					x
Data Clerk	Correct	Basic Skills in Statistics	Civil Service Comm	Prtlnd,OR	10/29-11/2,73	500.0		x			
	Pub Def	Juvenile Justice Conference		San Fran,CA	10/7-11/73	225.00					
Hiwy Reloc Ofer	Dept Law	Federal Relocation Seminar	LEAA	San Fran,CA	9/30-10/3,73	372.00	x				
	Dep H&SS	Pacif NW Conf on Viol & Cr Jst	Battelle Law & Just Ctr	Isquah,WA	12/6-8/73	242.04					
Mngt & Supervisory	20 Correc	Network Techques for Proj	US Civil Service Comm	Anch,AK	12/10-13/73				x		#2
Personnel	9 Police	Management	"	"	"						
"	1 Crt 2 Legal	"	"	"	"						
"	1 Cty Mngr	"	"	"	"	4011.27					
Attorney	Pub Def	CEB Advanced Crim Law Semin		Brkly,CA	8/27-31/73	480.00					
Attorney	Pub Def	Juvenile Justice Conference	Natl DA Ass & Natl Council, Juv Judges	San Fran,CA	10/7-11/73	590.00				x	#3
	Anch PD	3rd Ann Drug Trng Conference	Drug Enforc Adminis	Memphs,TN	11/13-15/73	591.00					
Captain	Anch PD	Westrn States Burg Invest Sem	"	Lk Tahoe,NV	10/2-6/73			x			
Investigator	"	"	"	"	"	976.74					
	Anch PD	Civil Rights Compliance Trng	LEAA	Sn Diego,CA	12/9-14/73	510.00			x		
	Fbks PD	"	"	"	"						(pd by local funds, no eval)
Attorney	Dep Law	Netwrk Techques for Proj Mngt	US Civil Service Comm	Anch,AK	12/10-13/73	269.27			x		

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1973

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

1973 - continued
Page 2

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Not	Comment
Administrator	Bar Admin	O Basic Skills in Statistics	Civil Service Commiss	Seattle,WA	1/21-25/74	529.54					x	
Detective	Ktn PD	1st Natl Conf on Juvn Justice	Natl Couns Juv Crm Jdgs & Natl DA's Assoc	Nw Orlns,LA	1/27-31/74	545.00	x					
Cross Section	10 AST, 12	Commun in Law Enforcement										
	Pol, 1 DOC	Management	Anch Commun College	Anchor,AK	1/21-23/74	1210.00			x			
Attorney	Dep Law	Trial Tactics Seminar	Natl Conf of DA's	Sn Diego,CA	2/3-7/74		x					#4
"	"	"	"	"	"	1125.39						
Attorney	Dep Law	1st Natl Conf, Mgnt of DA Ofc	Natl Coll DA's, Natl Ctr Wash,DC		2/8-18/74						x	
"	"	"	for Prosec Mgnt, and	"	"						x	
"	"	"	Natl DA's Assoc	"	"	2202.00					x	
Attorney	Pub Def	Legal Rights Mentally Handicpd	Practising Law Instit	San Fran,CA	1/31-2/2,74							(did not attend)
Attorney	Pub Def	1st Natl Conf Juvenile Justice	Natl Couns Juv Jdgs,									
			Natl D A Assoc	Nw Orlns,LA	1/27-31/74	556.00				x		#5
Investigator	AST	Blood Stain Identif Seminar	Biscayne College	Miami, FL	2/24-3/1,74	1015.90			x			
Detective	Frnk PD	Theft Seminar	AST	Anchor,AK	2/20/74	126.00			x			
Patrolman	"	"	"	"	"	121.00			x			
Sergeant	Ktn PD	NW Fire & Arson Seminar		Eugene,OR	4/29-5/3,74	229.83			x			
Patrolman	Frnk PD	2nd Ann Explos Ord Disp Conf		Sacrmnto,CA	3/16-23/74	493.00	x					
Chief	Jun PD	Police/Prosecution			4/19-27/74	724.95	x					
Pol Admin Coord	Anch C C	Polygraph School	Keeler Polygraph Inst	Chicago,IL	6/1-7/12,74	2470.00	x					
Chief	Nome PD	Instructor Training	FBI		4/15-5/2,74	1356.00					x	
Sergeant	AST	Patrol Management Seminar	IACP	Seattle,WA	3/31-4/1,74						x	
Corporal	"	"	"	"	"	562.00					x	
Patrolman	Anch PD	Crime Prevention Theory & Prac	Natl Crime Preven Inst	Louisville,KY	5/13-6/7,74							(did not attend)
Superintendent	Correct	Jail Operations Trng Methods	WA State Crim Just Ed & Training Center	Isaquah,WA	4/1-5/74	314.85					x	
Personn Analyst	Div Person	Compliance Feder. Guides,		Anchor,AK	5/20-24/74				x			
"	"	Employ Test & Selection		"	"	706.37			x			
EEO Officer	Dep Law	EEO Workshop II	Civil Serv Commiss	Anchor,AK	5/20-22/74	235.00					x	
Mgmt & Adminis	2-AST	CJPA Training	CJPA	Juneau,AK	4/19/74		x					#6
Personnel	7-PD's			Frnk,AK	4/11/74							
	5-Correct			Anchor,AK	4/12/74	410.17						
	2-Cty Admin											
	2-Pub Def											
	2-Courts											
Police Officer	Kenai PD	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforc Adminis	Frnk,AK	6/3-5/74	203.00	x					
Patrolman	Anch PD	"		"	"	180.00	x					

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS
1973
INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

1973 - continued
Page 3

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Poor	Comments
Investigator	AST	Intelligence Analysts School	CA Dept of Justice	Santa Barb, CA	6/3-14/74	522.00		x			
Chief	Wrang PD	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforce Admin	Franks, AK	6/3-5/74	352.00			x		
Investigator	Jun PD	"	"	"	"	222.00			x		
Police Officer	Homer PD	"	"	"	"	240.00	x				
Attorney	Cty BarJun	Short course for Pros Attnys	Southwestern Law Inst	Dallas, TX	6/10-13/74	754.46	x				
Detective	Ktn PD	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforce Admin	Franks, AK	6/3-5/74	450.00		x			
Par Admin Ofcr	Par Ofc	Effective Letter Writ for Mngt	Civil Serv Comm	Prtland, OR	6/3-4/74						(not approved)
Sergeant	Kodk PD	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforce Admin	Franks, AK	6/3-5/74						(unable to attend)
Sergeant	Ktn PD	"	"	Anchor, AK	7/23-8/1, 74		x				
Detective	"	"	"	"	"	920.00		x			
Budget Analyst	Dep Admin	OMB A-102 Attach "O" Procurement	LEAA/CJPA	Anchor, AK	8/27-28/74	185.27	x				
Supply Officer	Dep H & SS	"	"	"	"	185.27					
Admin Officer	Pub Safety	"	"	"	"	212.79			x		
Auditor	Legis Aud	"	"	"	"	190.27	x				
Admin Officer	Franks PD	FBI Instruct Develop Trng Crs	FBI/AST Academy	Sitka, AK	7/8-12/74	?		x			
Chief	Hoonh PD	Chief's Meeting	AK Chief Association	Juneau, AK	10/31-11/2, 74	110.0		x			\$7
Policeman	Kenai PD	St & Local Law Enforce Trng	Drug Enforce Admin	Anch, AK	4/29-5/9, 75	503.00		x			
Sergeant	Ktn PD	"	"	"	"	639.00		x			
Policeman	Kenai PD	"	"	"	"	600.00		x			
"	Bethel PD	"	"	"	"	624.60	x				
"	Seldtna PD	"	"	"	"	383.00	x				
"	Juneau PD	"	"	"	"	621.00		x			
"	Wrangll PD	"	"	"	"						(did not attend)
"	Seward PD	"	"	"	"	480.00	x				

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

Table 2

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1974

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Poor	Comments
Prob Ofcr	Correct	19th Ann Juv Ofcrs Institute		U Minn,Mine	6/17-8/2,74	(canceled, not funded)					
Patrolman	"	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforce Admin	Frbnks,AK	6/3-5/74	385.54	x				
Chief Police	Sewrd PD	Law Enforcement Leadrshp Sem	Intl City Mngers Assoc	Seattle,WA	8/74	347.07			x		
"	Haines PD	Drug Enforcement Seminar	Drug Enforce Admin	Frbnks,AK	6/3-5/74	335.00	x				#1
Investigator	Cir/AK St Tpr	Homicide Seminar	FBI	Mrysvil,CA	7/15-30/74		x				
Investigator	"	"	"	"	"	1566.60	x				
Asst AG	Dept Law	Natl Conf Consum Ofc Admins	White House Consum Aff	Wash,DC	6/14-21/74		x				
"	"	"	"	"	"	1039.14	x				
Director	Correct	The Child & the Law	Offic of Child Advocacy	Anch,AK	6/16-19/74						
"	"	Conf on Crime & Delinquency	Natl Couns Crime & Del	Boston,MA	8/22-27/74	699.51				x	
Trng Officer	Anch PD	FBI/AST Instructors' School	FBI/AST	Sitka,AK	7/8-12/74	307.67	x				
Recrds & ID Supvsr	Pub Saf	Identification Educ. Conf.	Intl Assoc for Identif	Wash,DC	7/28-8/2,74	748.05	x				
Director	Pub Def	Public Defender Workshop	Practicing Law Instit	New Yk,NY	6/20-22/74	500.00	x				#2
Sr Staff Attny	Pub Def	Short Course for Def Attnys	N.W. Univ Schl of Law	Chicago,IL	7/8-12/74	630.00	x				
Chief	Sitka PD	Natl In-Service Academy	FBI	Anch,AK	7/15-17/74	259.00	x				
Super Crt Judge	Crt Sys,Jn	The Child and the Law	Ofc of Child Advocacy	Anch,AK	6/17-18/74						
Juven Ofcr	Cty Ketch	"	"	"	"						
Magistrate	Crt Sys,Bw	"	"	"	"	784.21					
Sergeant	Jun PD	Trainers Seminar	FBI/AST	Sitka,AK	7/8-12/74	166.00	x				
Public Defender	Pub Def	Natl College of Advocacy	Assoc Trl Lwys Amer	Cmbrge,MA	7/21-28/74		x				
"	"	"	"	"	"		x				
"	"	"	"	"	"	1500.00	x				
Director	Correct	104th Congress of Corrections	Natl Congress of Correc	Hustn, TX	8/18-22/74	654.47		x			
Chf Narcos Team	Foks PD	4th Annual Drug Trng Conf	Drug Enforcement Admins	Ft.Ldrdl,FL	10/28-31/74						(did not attend)
Lieutenant	Kodk PD	"	"	"	"	849.05	x				
Chief	Ktn PD	The High School Liaison Prgrm	LSU & New Orleans PD	Nw Orlns,LA	11/24-27/74	819.26	x				
Attorney	Pub Def	Basic Trial Strategy	Practicing Law Instit	Chicago,IL	8/26-28/74	751.00			x		
Attorney	Pub Def	Discovery Techniques Wrkshop	"	Dallas, TX	9/5-6/74	747.00		x			
Investigator	Div M V	Motor Vehicles Invest's Schl	Auto Theft Invest Schl	Sn Jose,CA	1/20-24/74	733.60	x				
Director	Pub Def	Natl Legal Aid-Defender Conf	Natl Legl Aid Def Assn	Nw Orlns,LA	11/13-16/74					x	#3
Depty Director	"	"	"	"	"	1000.00				x	
Attorney	Pub Def	Crim Adv Inst/Victmls Cr Conf	Practicing Law Inst/ABA	Sn Dgo/LA,CA	1/17-18/75						
					1/23-25/75	500.00	x				

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1974

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

1974 - continued
Page 2

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Poor	Comment
Sergeant	Palmer PD	Civil Emergency Ofcr Survival	CA Specialized Trng Ins	Sn Luis,CA	1/5-19/75	804.00	x				
Prob/Parl Ofcr	Correct	2nd Natl Conf Juven Justice	Juv Judges/D A Assoc	Nw Orlns,LA	3/9-13/75	927.95		x			
Instructor	Pb Saf Aca	Police Instructors Course	Northwestern Univ	Evnstn,IL	2/17-3/7,75		x				
"	"	"	"	"	"	3411.00	x				
CIT	AST	Real Estate Trng (Fraud)	AK Assoc.Realtors	Anch,AK	2/17-22/75		x				
"	"	"	"	"	"	250.00	x				
Officer	Div Aviatn	3rd Ann Bomb Tech & Inv Conf	Intl Assoc Bomb T & I	Phoenix,AZ	4/7-11/75		x				
Officer	"	"	"	"	"	1276.00					
Chf Hearng Ofcr	AK Transp Commis	Administrative Law Session II	Natl Coll State Judiciary	Reno,NV	11/12-17/75	500.00		x			#4
Registrar	Mtr V Div	AAMVA Annual Regn IV Conf	Am Assoc Mot Veh Admins	Albqrqe,NM	5/16-22/75	735.93		x			
Lieutenant	Ktn PD	Police Instructor Training	Centrl Missouri Stat Un	Wrnshrg,MO	3/3-21/75	932.00			x		
Chief Investig	AST	Arson Investigator's Seminar	Intl Assoc Arson Inves	Lincoln,NE	4/21-25/75	895.77	x				
EOD Specialist	AST	EOD Conference	Intl Assoc Bomb Techs	Phoenix,AZ	4/7-11/75	744.00	x				
Investigator	Pub Def	Semin on Investigative Techig	Natl Legal Aid & Def As	Mlwauke,WI	4/22-24/75	463.00					
R & I Supervisor	Pub Saf	Identification Conference	Intl Identification Ass	Biscayne,FL	7/27-31/75						(did not attend)
Detective	Ktn PD	Westrn Crime Intellig Semin	Westrn Crim Intell Ass	Boise,ID	5/11-14/75	484.00		x			
Detective	Anch PD	"	"	"	"	537.00					
	Anch PD	Auto Theft Investig School	Auto Thft Invest Instit	Sn Diego,CA	6/2-6/75	267.00	x				5
Superintendent	Correct	Correctional Institut Conf	San Jose U Dpt Admin Js	Boise,ID	5/18-21/75	579.70		x			6
Prob Ofcr (Frbks)	Correct	Juvenile Officers Institute	West Central Supts Conf	Minneapolis,MN	6/16-8/1,75				x		7
Prob Ofcr (Ktn)	"	"	"	"	"	2083.00			x		
Investigator	Div M V	15th AK Crime Intell Seminar	Crimin Investig Bureau	Frnbks,AK	6/11-13/75	260.40			x		
Superintendent	Correct	Correctional Institut Semin	West Central Supts Conf	Boise,ID	5/18-21/75	680.56			x		
Investigator	AST	Advanced Auto Theft School	San Jose University	Sn Jose,CA	6/2-6/75	695.23		x			
Comm Patrl Div	Ktn PD	Crime Intelligence Seminar	AK Peace Ofcrs Assoc	Frnbks,AK	6/11-13/75	542.00		x			
Chief	Ktn PD	FBI Associates Retraining	FBI	Slt Lk Cty,UT	7/20-23/75	545.00		x			
Attorney	Eor&CtyJun	Short Course for Prose Attnry	S E Law Enforc Instit	Dallas,TX	6/23-26/75	800.52			x		
Sergeant	Jun PD	Crime Intelligence Seminar	AK Peace Ofcrs Assoc	Frnbks,AK	6/11-13/75	345.00					
Chief	Sitka PD	In-Service Training Session	FBI Natl Academy Assoc	S L Cty,UT	7/20-23/75	501.00		x			
Chief	Swd PD	Crime Intelligence Seminar	AK Peace Ofcrs Assoc	Frnbks,AK	6/11-13/75	348.00			x		
Chief	Palmer PD	"	"	"	"	159.00			x		
Director	Correc	Congress of Correc Meeting	Amer Assoc Corr Admins	Luisvle,KY	8/17-21/75						(did not attend)
Intrstate Com Coord	"	"	"	"	"	569.12		x			
Comm Detect Div	Ktn PD	Crime Intelligence Seminar	Western State College	Billings,MT	5/16-19/76	476.00					

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1975

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

Table 3

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Comments
Trng/EEO Ofcr	Correct	Civil Rts Compli Trng	LEAA/LAOMHA	Seatl,WA	11/15-17/75	396.78	x				#1
Person Ofcr	Courts	"	"	"	"	408.00	x				
Director	St EEO	"	"	"	"				x		
Dep Director	"	"	"	"	"	630.00			x		
Exec. Director	Par Bd	Amer Corr Assoc Ann Mtg	Amer Corr Assoc	Lousvle,KY	8/17-21/75	750.00	x				#2
Detective	Ktn. P D	Law Enforce School (Drugs)	D.E.A.	Butte,MT	9/29-10/10/75	597.00			x		
Investigator	AK St Trp	Burgly Investig. Seminar	Sacramento Cty Sher Ofc	Sacrmnto,CA	9/2-5/75			x			#3
"	"	"	"	"	"	1283.00	x				
Rehab Couns	Pub Def	Prisons, Psychi & the Law	Acad of Psych & Law	Boston, MA	10/23-26/75	865.00					
Hot Line Coord	Ktn Y Ad	1st Ntl Conf on Delin Preven	Natl Fed Yth Serv Bur	Niag F, NY	10/14-17/75	682.00		x			
Planning Ofcr	Fbks PD	Civil Rts Compli Trng	LEAA/LAOMHA	Seatl,WA	10/15-17/75	445.00					
Exec Director	Hum Rts C	"	"	"	"	525.02	x				
Juv Probation	Correct	Juven Justice Workshop	Natl Coun Juv Judges	Reno,NV	10/19-24/75	616.97	x				
Treat Supvr	"	I Level Treatment Trng	West Conf Trng Schl	Denver,CO	10/1-3/75	526.15		x			
Ass AG Cons Protec	Dept Law	Cons Protect Comm Seminar	Natl Assoc A G's	Ashvle,NC	10/26-29/75	750.55		x			
Chief Investig	Pub Def	Investigation Conference	Natl Leg Aid Def Ass	Seatl,WA	11/12-14/75	525.00					
Director	CJC,UA	Ninth Prgrm for Lawyers	Harvard Law School	Cambrge,MA	7/25-30/76	1278.00					
Chief	Hoonh PD	Crises Intervention Wkshop	Crim Just Ctr, UA	Anchor,AK	11/3-5/75	347.40	x				#4
Chief Prob/Parole	Correct	Natl Sem Crts & Adult Prob	Instit for Crt Mangmt	Denver,CO	1/20-23/75	781.81		x			
Prob Ofcr	"	3rd Natl Conf on Juv Jstc	Natl Coun Juv Jdgs	San Fran,CA	2/1-5/76						
Sup Juv Prov Ofcr	"	"	"	"	"	1262.00					
R & I Superv	Pub Sfty	Security & Privacy Trng	Theorem Institute	Las Veg,NV	1/15-16/76	606.12			x		#5
Patrolman	Ktn PD	Fire Investigator I School	Calif St Fire Acad	Carmel,CA	2/8-13/76	489.00	x				
Fisc/Admin Ofcr	Pub Def	Defender Mngment Workshop	Natl Col Crim Def Lwyr	Wash, DC	2/19-22/76	865.00					
Chief Vehic Srvc	Pub Saf	Regl Conf AAMVA	Am Ass Motor Veh Admn	Las Veg,NV	5/3-7/76	574.09					
Pub Def, Bethel	Pub Def	Adv Evid Probs & Crs Examin	Natl Coll Pub Defdr	Wash, DC	2/26-29/76	1045.00					
Dir, Motor Vehic	Pub Saf	Ann Amer Assoc Mot Veh Admins	Region IV AAMVA	Las Veg,NV	5/3-7/76	278.00					
Regl. Fire Marshl	Pub Saf	IAAI Seminar	Intl Assn Arsn Invest	Indnapls,IN	4/19-23/76	759.00					
Arson Investgtr	Pub Saf	"	"	"	"	759.00					
Chf, Anch Air Sect	Pub Wrks	IAASP Annual Conference	Intl Ass Air & Sea Pol	Vancvr,BC	5/24-28/76	570.00					
Chf of Security	Pub Saf	"	"	"	"	516.00					
Investigator	Pub Saf	Annual Tran Conf	Calif Narc Info Met	Montry,CA	4/21-23/76	570.00					
Asst Attny Genl	Dep Law	Spec Meet Cons Prot Committe	Natl Assoc A G's	Crnsn Cty,NV	3/31-4/2/76	601.00					

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

SPECIALIZED TRAINING GRANTS

1975

INDIVIDUALIZED DATA

975 - continued
page 2

Excellent
Above Average
Average
Below
Poor
Comment
Code

Position	Agency	Course Title	Presented by	Location	Dates	Cost	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below	Poor	Comment	Code
Dir, State EEO	EEO Ofc	Affirmative Action Wrkshop	Am Assoc Affirm Act	San Digo,CA	4/21-23/76	506.00							
EOD Ofcr	Pub Wrks	Ann Conf IABTI	Intl Ass Bomb Tech Inv	Chicago,IL	5/30-6/4/76	687.00							
ATIS Director	Dep Admn	Security & Privacy Seminar	Search Group, Inc	San Fran,CA	4/29-30/76	451.42							
Sup Res & Invest	Pub Saf	"	"	"	"	455.00							
Systems Analyst	Pub Saf	Spec. Mtng.Motor Veh Admins	Am Ass Motor Veh Admin	Las Veg, NV	5/3-7/76	654.00							
Chief Police	Ktn PD	Retraining Session	FBI Natl Acad	Boise,ID	7/18-21/76	479.00							
Bomb Technician	Anch PD	Annual Conference	Intl Ass Bomb Tech Inv	Chicago,IL	5/30-6/4/76	732.00							
St Crime Coord	Pub Saf	Tech Developmnt Wrkshop	Intl Ass Chiefs Police	Wash, DC	5/16-28/76	1541.00							
Dir, Mtr Veh Divsn	Pub Saf	Annual Conference	Am Ass Mtr Veh Admins	Las Veg,NV	5/3-7/76	695.00							
Staff Attny	Pub Def	Trial of a Criminal Case	Natl Coll Crim Def Lwr	Houstrn,TX	5/17-28/76	1272.00							

Specialized Training Grants

Utilization for 1974

Table 4

No. Grants	No. Participants	No. Participants By Agency	No. Participants By Topic	No. Participants By Spons Grp	In-State-Participation			Out-of-State Participation			Total Program		Eval. of Progs				
					No. Part	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	No. Part.	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Ex	Ab	Ass	FCO	No.
67	143	Corrections 28 Pub Cfty 13 Dept Law 11 Pub Def 9 A.S.T. 8 Par. Bd. 4 Courts 3 Cty Admin 3 Dpt HCSS 2 Dva Pers. 2 An Com Col 1 Bdgt Mgt 1 Cty-Bor Jn 1 Dpt Admin 1 Leg Audit 1 Pol Dpts 66 Unact PD 12 Anch PD 11 Ktn PD 8 Fbks PD 7 Juneau PD 4 Kodiak PD 3 Palmer PD 3 Wrangel PD 3 Seward PD 2 Petersbg 2 Kenai PD 2 N. Pole PD 2 Sitka PD 1 Cordova PD 1 Metla PD 1 Nome PD 1 Homer PD 1 Bethel PD 1 Soldotna PD 1	Grant Mgt 59 Enf Mgt 27 Narcotics 23 Prosecutn 9 Investgtn 7 E.E.O. 5 Juv Just 4 Defense 4 FBI Train. 3 Corrections 3 Admin. 3 Identif. 2 Instrctrs 2 Arson 1 Explosives 1 Cr Jst Cntr 1	Cv Svc Com 35 Drg Inf Ad 23 CIPA 23 An Com Col 22 Unknown 9 FBI 4 Ntl DA Ass 4 LEAA 3 Ml Cn Jv Jd 3 A.S.T. 2 Am Cor Ass 2 N Col Df Lw 2 IACP 2 Intl ID Ass 1 Ntl Ass AGs 1 Cn St Govts 1 Battelle Cn 1 Ntl Con DAs 1 Pret Law In 1 Biscayne Co 1 Keeler Poly 1 N Cr Prv In 1 WA St Cntr 1 CA Dpt Just 1 SW Law Inst 1 AK Chfs Ass 1	107	\$14,944.79	\$140.09	36	\$21,819.59	\$606.00	\$36,764.38	\$257.00	20	21	14	3	

Specialized Training Grants

Utilization for 1974

Table 5

No. Grants	No. Parti- cipants	No. Participants By Agency	No. Participants By Topic	No. Participants By Spons Grp	In-State-Participation			Out-of-State Participation			Total Program		Eval of Prgrms				No Eval
					No. Part	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	No. Part.	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Ex	Ab	Ave	Poc	
54	61	Corrections 11 Pub Def 11 A.S.T. 9 Dv Mtr Veh 3 Dpt Law 2 Pub Sfty 2 Courts 2 Dv Aviatn 2 Cty Mun 1 Cty-Bor Jn 1 AK Trns Co 1 Pol Dpts 21 ***** Ktn PD 6 Anch PD 3 Seward PD 2 Sitka PD 2 Jun PD 2 Palmer PD 2 Metla PD 1 Haines PD 1 Ebbes PD 1 Kodiak PD 1	Identif 10 Defense 10 Juv Just 8 Investgtn 7 Instr Tr. 5 Corrections 5 Narcotics 4 C.J. Mgt. 3 Explosvs 3 FBI Train 3 Consumer 2 Motr Veh 2 Cr Jst Gen 1 Admin Law 1 Arson 1 Prosecutn 1	FBI 7 AFDA 5 Dr Enf Adm 4 Of Child Ad 4 Pr Law Inst 4 Trl Laws Am 3 N Lgl DF As 3 Intl Bomb Teehs Ass 3 W Hs Con Af 2 Intl ID Ass 2 Auto Tft In 2 N.W. Univ. 2 AK Ass Real 2 W Cr Int As 2 W-Cn Spt Cn 2 Univ. Minn 2 Am As Cor Ad2 Intl Cty Mgrs Ass 1 N Cn Cr/Del 1 NW U Law Sc 1 N Cong Corr 1 LSU/N Or PD 1 CA Sp Tr In 1 Juv Judges 1 DAs Assoc 1 Ntl Col St Judic. 1 Am Ass Mot Veh Ad. 1 Cen MO St U 1 Intl Assoc Arson Inv 1 San Jose U 1 SE Law En I 1 West, St Co 1 Unknown .1	15	\$4,141.82	\$276.00	46	\$31,991.93	\$696.00	\$36,133.75	\$592.00	18	22	10	3	2

Specialized Training Grants

Utilization for 1975

Table 6

No. Grants	No. Participants	No. Participants By Agency	No. Participants By Topic	No. Participants By Spons Grp	In-State-Participation			Out-of-State Participation			Total Program		Eval of Progs				No Eva
					No. Part	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	No. Part.	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Total Cost	Ave. Cost	Exc	Ab	Ave	Poor	
40	43	Pub Sfty 11	Civ Rgts 7	LEAA 6	1	\$347.40	\$347.00	42	\$27,426.91	\$653.00	\$27,774.31	\$646.00	5	8	6	0	24
		Corrections 6	Juv Just 4	Am Ass Mot													
		Pub Def 5	Defense 4	Veh Ad 4													
		E.E.O. Of 3	Mot Veh 4	Ntl Council													
		Pub Works 2	Scty/Priv 3	Juv Judges 3													
		A.S.T. 2	Arson 3	Sac Cnty													
		Spt Law 2	Corrections 3	Sher Off 2													
		Courts 2	Investgtns 3	Ntl Ass AGs 2													
		Parole Bd 1	Narcotics 2	Ntl Acad Cr													
		Kin Yth Ad 1	Consum Pro 2	Def Laws 2													
		Dpt Admin 1	Arpt & Scty 2	Intl Assoc													
		Hum St Com 1	Explosives 2	Arson In 2													
		Cr Jst Ctr 1	Law 1	Intl As Air													
		Pol Dptn. 6	Crises Intr 1	/Scty Pol 2													
		*****	FBI 1	Intl Assoc													
		Kin PD 3	Tech Devel 1	Bomb Tch 2													
		Phks PD 1		Srch Grp In 2													
		Moona PD 1		Am Cor Ass 1													
		Anch PD 1		Drg Enf Adm 1													
				Acad Psy &													
				Law 1													
				Ntl Fed Yth													
				Svc Div 1													
				W Cn Tr Sch 1													
				Ntl Lgl Def													
				Assoc 1													
				Harv Lw Sch 1													
				Cr Jst Ctr 1													
				Inst Cr Mgt 1													
				Theorom Jns 1													
				CA St Fire													
				Academy 1													
				Ntl Col Pub													
				Defenders 1													
				CA Narc Inf													
				Network 1													
				Am As Affrm													
				FBI 1													
				IACP 1													

Specialized Training Grant Participation

Comparison by System Component 1973-1975

Table 7

1973									
Component	No.	In-State Participation		No.	Out-of-State Participation		No.	Total Program Participation	
		Expenditure	Ave Cost		Expenditure	Ave Cost		Expenditure	Ave Cost
Police	64	\$ 9,977.80	\$156.00	16	\$ 9,301.93	\$ 581.00	80	\$19,279.73	\$241.00
Legal	9	950.96	106.00	12	7,066.50	589.00	21	8,017.46	382.00
Corrections	26	2,566.28	99.00	5	2,005.61	401.00	31	4,591.89	148.00
Sub Total	99	13,515.04	137.00	33	18,374.09	557.00	132	31,889.13	242.00
Othr Agencies	8	1,429.75	179.00	3	3,445.50	1149.00	11	4,875.25	443.00
Total	107	14,944.79	140.00	36	21,819.59	606.00	143	36,764.38	257.00
% of Total Prgrm Partic.	75%	41%		25%	59%		100%	100%	

1974									
Police	12	\$ 3,357.61	\$280.00	22	\$16,631.03	\$ 756.00	34	\$19,988.64	\$588.00
Legal	3	784.21	261.00	14	7,930.66	567.00	17	8,714.87	513.00
Corrections				8	6,194.31	774.00	8	6,194.31	774.00
Sub Total	15	4,141.82	276.00	44	30,756.00	699.00	59	34,897.62	592.00
Othr Agencies				2	1,235.93	618.00	2	1,235.93	618.00
Total	15	4,141.82	276.00	46	31,991.93	696.00	61	36,133.75	592.00
% of Total Prgrm Partic.	25%	12%		75%	88%		100%	100%	

1975									
Police	1	\$ 347.40	\$347.00	20	\$12,639.21	\$ 604.00	21	\$13,036.61	\$621.00
Legal				9	7,609.55	846.00	9	7,609.55	846.00
Corrections				7	4,333.71	619.00	7	4,333.71	619.00
Sub Total	1	347.40	347.00	36	24,632.47	666.00	37	24,979.87	675.00
Othr Agencies				6	2,794.44	466.00	6	2,794.44	466.00
Total	1	347.40	347.00	42	27,426.91	653.00	43	27,774.31	646.00
% of Total Prgrm Partic.	2%	1%		98%	99%		100%	100%	

Specialized Training Grants
Percentage Participation & Expenditure by Agency

1973-1975

Table 8

	No. of Participants	% of Total Participants	Expenditures by Agency	% of Total Expenditures
1973				
Police	80	56%	\$19,279.78	53%
Legal	21	15%	8,017.46	22%
Corrections	31	31%	4,591.89	12%
Other Agencies	11	8%	4,875.25	13%
Total	143	100%	36,764.38	100%
1974				
Police	34	56%	19,988.64	55%
Legal	17	28%	8,714.87	24%
Corrections	8	13%	6,194.31	17%
Other Agencies	2	3%	1,235.93	4%
Total	61	100%	36,133.75	100%
1975				
Police	21	49%	13,036.61	47%
Legal	9	21%	7,609.55	27%
Corrections	7	16%	4,333.71	16%
Other Agencies	6	14%	2,794.44	10%
Total	43	100%	27,774.31	100%

Specialized Training Grant Utilization

Three Year Comparison

Table 9

Year	Grants	No.	In-State Participation		No.	Out-of-State Participation		No.	Total Program Participation	
			Expenditure	Ave Cost		Expenditure	Ave Cost		Expenditure	Ave Cost
1973	67	107	\$14,944.72	\$140.00	35	\$21,819.59	\$606.00	143	\$ 36,764.38	\$257.00
1974	54	15	4,141.82	276.00	46	31,991.93	696.00	61	36,133.75	592.00
1975	40	1	347.40	347.00	42	27,426.91	653.00	43	27,774.31	646.00
Three Year Total	161	123	19,433.94	158.00	124	81,238.43	655.00	247	100,672.44	403.00

Specialized Training Grants

Comments 1973-1975

Table 10

Comment Code	1973
1	Helped to face some of realities as opposed to fictions of the criminal justice process.
2	Evaluations ranged from excellent to satisfactory. There were several comments concerning disillusionment with the curriculum. Suggestions were made that the participants be surveyed for curriculum content wishes prior to design of instruction.
3	Better planning, organization, and scheduling is necessary. Set out to accomplish too much for diversity of participants.
4	Well presented, highly beneficial, encouraged professionalism.
5	Conference too large for interaction on meaningful basis.
6	Information and informal methods valuable, subgrantee training should continue, exchange of problems and recommendations very help
7	Very helpful in learning of other chiefs' problems and resources.
Comment Code	1974
1	Every officer should attend periodically. Should be held in winter months to enable more to participate.
2	Standard procedures discussed, speakers excellent, information of considerable use. Instructor should limit participation to exper
3	Repetitive, poorer instruction than past conferences.
4	Enriching, worthwhile, systematic, particularly recommended.
5	Advanced extensive instruction, classroom and practical training. Enables more effective instruction. Time too short.
6	Personal interaction most valuable, Alaska's situation good.
7	Mix of police and probation officers valuable experience, program best for police officers with 1-5 years experience.
Comment Code	1975
1	Bring program to Alaska - localize.
2	National interaction, workshops, materials excellent.
3	Too many management level personnel attend. Should only send investigators. Should continue yearly attendance as long as remain i
4	Police officers should have this training, like to attend more programs of similar nature
5	Fair coverage Title 28 re criminal histories, audits etc. Poor instructional organization.

Specialized Training Grants
Manpower/Funding Comparisons
1973-1975

Table 11

Component	% Criminal Justice Employees by Component*	% Funding for Spec. Train. Grants 1973-1975	% of Personnel Within Each Component* 1975
Police	48%	55%	69% Professional
Legal	30%	19%	55% Clerical
Corrections	22%	19%	78% Professional
Other Agencies	-	7%	-

* Preliminary figures from manpower research being conducted by Dr. John Angell, Criminal Justice Center, University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska

Specialized Training Grants
Comparison of Training Request Priorities
With Training Participation

Table 12

Priority	Training Priorities Identified by Agency Survey	Training Participation by Topic 1973	Training Participation by Topic 1974	Training Participation by Topic 1975
I.	Management and Supervision	Grant management, law enforcement management, narocotics	Criminal Identification Legal Defense, Juvenile Justice, Investigation	Civil Rights
II.	Investigation, community relations criminal and substantive law	Prosecution, Investigation EEO	Instructor Training Corrections, Narcotics	Juvenile Justice Legal Defense Motor Vehicle
III.	English communi- cations, criminal procedure, crime and alcohol, juvenile procedures, Native Alaska, narcotics and dangerous drugs	Juvenile justice, Legal defense FBI, Corrections, Adminis- tration	Management explosives FBI Training	Security privacy arson, corrections investigation
IV.	Court room procedures, family disturbances correctional practices, judicial system	Identification, instructor training arson, explosives	Consumer protection motor vehicle administrative law, arson, prosecution	Narcotics consumer protection airport security explosives